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Call at my store and see Circulars.

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299 Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA., HAS NOW IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF SUGAR, COFFEE, CHEESE, FLOUR, RICE, BUTTER, SOAP, CANDLES, TOBACCO, RAISINS, SARDINES,

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PERFUMERIES; SOAPS, HARDWARE &c., &c., &c. Augusta, Sept 514 73 33 6m 77 36

Cheatham & Son, DUNTONSTILLE, S. C.,

TWE just received another STOCK OF 6000DS, which, together with our former Swock, gives us almost EVERTHING usually kept in a well furnished Country Store. by our Senior Partner, who has had thirty years experience in the mercantile business, and we intend to sell ENTIPLELY FOR CASH, and he

Angusta Retail Prices. We have on hand TWENTY DOZEN best Steel Blade WEED ING TOES, which were bought during the war, and which we offer to

Aliberal share of public patronage solici-Pierse call and examine our stock. CHEATHAM & SON.

Simon, Agent,

HAS NOW IN STORE, and is constantly re-civing, at his new stand on the Marsin Town Road, near Gardson Holloway's, Esq., RRESH SUPPLIES OF CHOICE GROCERIES

READY MADE CLOTHING. BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Medical Notice.

HAOSE who expect our services for the presan year will please observe the following raise;
Fifty cents a wife, and a dollar for the visit.
Madicine when furnished will be charged at we will not be expected to practice at night

a white person to stand for them.
hose indebted for last your, and several years. will come forward and sottle at an early.
THOS. H. PATTISON,
H. C. GARRETT. AND WOOD E S

anless in extreme cases, and then doubt the visite rates will be charged.

Simple Obstetrical cases, Ten Dollars, without mileage. Difficult cases, charged higher.

Consultation fee, Ten Dollars and mileage.

All to be paid in Gold, or its equivalent. Provision, Corn and Bacon taken at market price.

Freedmen who require our services will have some white parson to stand for them.

Teb 5 11

The lips of faded coral ray, There comes a time when we grow old. There comes a time when joyous hearts, Which leaped as leaps the laughing main; Are dead to all save memory, A prisoner in his dungeon chain, And dawn of day Has passed away, ENGRAVINGS,

The noon hath into darkness rolled, And by the embers wan and grey, I hear a voice in whisper say, There comes a time when we grow old. There comes a time when manhood's prime Is shrouded in the mist of years,

And beauty, fading like a dream, Hath passed away in silent tears; And then how dark! But oh, the spark That kindled youth to hues of gold, Still burns with clear and steady ray, And food affections, lingering, say,

There comes a time when we grow old.

There Comes a Time.

There comes a time when we grow old.

Slope gradual, and the night winds cold

And lecks are gray

As winter's day,

The leaves all weary drift away,

And eyes of saddest blue behold

Come whispering sad and chillingly;

And like a sunset down the sea.

There comes a time when laughing Spring And golden Summer cease to be, And we put on the Autumn robe To tread the last declivity; But now the slope, With rosy Hope, Beyond the sunset we behold, Another dawn with fairer light, While watchers whisper through the night,

Judge Aldrich Sustains the Constitu tionalists of the Stav Law.

There is a time when we grow old.

From the Charleston Courier. THE STATE VS. JOHN E. CAREW, SHERIFF. Charleston, January Term, 1865-Aldrich, J. This case was submitted to me upon a rule on Mr. Carew, the Sheriff of Charleston Disrict. The rule, the return the eto, and the grounds of appeal, which will appear in the Brief, will sufficiently indicate all that is recessary to a full understanding of the

I have not been enlightened by argument The learned counsel, Mr. Lord, who moved the rule, supposing that, as the point submitted involved a constitutional question, the case would necessarily go to the Court of Errors, contented himself with furnishing me with the authorities upon which he intends to rely for the support of his motion.

My library was burned by Gen. Sherman's army when it passed through Barnwell, and have not had the opportunity to examine the cases submitted. My brethren of the Bar have kindly given me the use of such books as they have saved, and I will now proceed to give the reasons which govern me in the aid of the Courts, for in the meantime discharging the rule, regretting that I have delay shall not operate to hinder the collecamination. I am not satisfied, on a que of such general interest and so great importance, to simply indicate my judgment without giving the reasons for my opinior.

The cases cited are as follows: Sturges vs. Crowninshield, 4 Wheat., 200: 1 Kent's Com., Mrg. p. 419; Green vs. B.ddle, 8 Wheat., p. 1; Ogden vs. Saunders, 12 Wheat., p. 213; Brusin vs. Kensie, 1 Howard. 411; 14 Curtis, 628; McCracken vs. Hey ward, 2 Howard, 608; 15 Curtis, 228. The first Act passed by the Legislature was presented by me, and was prepared in

the Solicitor's room at my instance. It was somewhat altered from the original draft, and was adopted with but little discussion. I did not then, and have not since, carefully examined the constitutional question here raised I propose now briefly to make that examina-

The whole argument turns upon the single proposition, that the remedy is a part of the contract. If this be true, the ruling that I have made is wrong and must be reversed. The only books and cases that I have been able to consult are Kent's Commentaries and Sturges vs. Crowninsbield, and Ogden vs. Saunders, cited in Marshall in the Federal Court. The question is very fully examined in these authorities, and while I am free to say that I have never considered Chancellor Kent as very high authority on constitutional law, yet I am quite prepared to yield my judgment to the force of his reasoning whenever it is convinced of the truth of his proposition. The fact that the distinguished jurists, whose opinions are collected in these cases, differ in their conclusions, is a very strong reason why, on so important a question, I should exercise my independent judg-

At the time the first Act was passed by the Legislature—popularly called the Stay ed, and at each subsequent enactment the same exception has been taken, although I do not now remember that it has been ear-nestly pressed or fully argued. I thought then as I think now, that the remedy is an incident to the contract, but no part of the contract. It is true that a contract in itself legal, once entered into, cannot be destroyed by subsequent legislation, because that would be directly in the teeth not only of the Constitution of the United States, but of our own State, for both Constitutions have the same provision: "No State shall pass any Bill of attainder, expost facto law, or law, imparing the obligation of contract'-Const. United States, Sec 10. Art. 1. "Nor shall any Bill of a lainder, expest facto law, or law-imparing the obligation of centracts, ever be pass ed by the General Assembly"—Const. Sci. Ca., 1790, Art. 10, Sec. 2. Const. So., Ca;

1865, Art. 9, Sec. 2. When the State says to the Oreditor (in time of general distress) you may not add to the calamity which overwhelms the land, by parrassing with law suits and Sheriff's sales those who happen to be in your debt, does such a mandate impair the obligation of the centract? A in November promises to pay B one hundred dollars, sixty days after date And Every Lind of Elegant and Fastionable in December the Legislature passed the law. entitled "An Act to extend relief to debters, and to prevent the sacrific: of property at onless in extreme cases, and then double the above contract? Who can ablige A to sue? The

as important to the debtor to compel the enforcement, as it may be to the creditor to insist upon the performance. But as no such mutuality exists, it does not come within the idea of the contract, the obligation of which is equally binding on all the parties thereto. If the remedy be a part of the contract, it may be insisted upon by both debtor and creditor : but as this is not true, it is then no part of the obligation, " a contract being an agreement between two or more parties to do or not to do a certain thing." If the right to sue be a part of the contract, and not an incident, it is equally binding, upon both, and the moment the terms are broken, the suit may be commenced by the one party thereto, or insisted upon by the other party thereto, the remedy being a part of the obligation. But as this is not true, then I am at a loss to per eive how the legislation, which stays the collection of the debt at the same time that it stays the operation of the statute of limitations, impairs the obligation of the contract. The State, the common mother, when the land was about to engage in the most terrible war known in history; when all the resources of the country were required to maintain that war; when all the men of the country were needed and called upon to support on the battle field, the great principle which the State, in her sovereignty, had asserted : in the exercise of her sovereign power, and for the common good, said to all huder her protection, for the present let the collection of debts be detayed. For the present the grand privilege of State sovereignty, secured under the Constitution, is about to be asserted, and while that great question is being triod, let all minor issues stand still. The creditor was not told, you shall not collect your debt—the debtor was not told; you may not pay your debt; but both creditor and debtor were told, while you are engaged. in this mighty struggle you, creditor, shall not add to the distress of the land by hunting down your debtor with the sheriff; and you, debtor, may display your patriotism in the field without the fear that your family will be harrassed, or your fortune dissipated by lawsuits. This was simply an alteration of the remedy, a postponement of it. It did not

private interests must yield, and so soon as this terrible calamity of war is arrested so soon as the country can regain its ability to resume the customary duties of civil life, you will be permitted to enforce your contract by sustained in this view by that eminent and good man, Chief Justice Marshall, who in the case of Sturges vs. Crowninshield says, "without impairing the obligation of the contract, the remedy may certainly be modified as the wisdom of the nation may direct." Take an example, coming under my own observation, and similar cases, I suppose, have come within the knowledge of us all. I know a gentleman, a friend and client, whose business I transacted, who had over one hundred thousand dollars invested in bonds, most of them in sums of a thousand dollars each; but tor this law, the constitutionality of which I am now considering, he might have put these bonds in suit, recovered judgment, ordered the Sheriff to collect in coin, or to sell the lands of the debtor. The consequence would have been, had he been a hard man, and not, as he was, a man of large benevelence, he could have owned the lands of most of these creditors, and turned their families out of their homes, while the husbands and sons were in the front fighting for him and his property, he being too old to take the field. The Legislature, in its wisdom, said again and again, (for the law has been re enacted yearly) no such temptation to make great gain, to commit so great oppression, to arouse an indignation so great, that the law may be resisted; shall exist; the obligation of the contract shall not be impaired, but the inci-

mpair the obligation of the contract, for the

contract remained in full force, and the cred-

tor was protected against the delay in col-

ection by the suspension of the operation of

the statute of limitations. It was only saying, for the present hold your hand; there

are great public considerations to which all

and sell the property of the abaent suldier, shall be suspended. In the language of Chief Justice Marshall, "the remedy shall be mod-This State has exempted, by her insolven laws, certain property of the debtor from law and sale. I know of no decision by our Courts questioning the constitutionality of this law. The Congress of the United States passed a General Bankeupt Law, and, although its constitutionality was questioned in the de-bate on the passage of the Bill, I do not know the decision of the Supreme Court which de-

cides that the law was unconstitutional. The Legislature of South Carolina and the Congress of the United States, have passed laws sanctioning the suspension of payments by the banks, and, although I bave heard the constitutionality of such laws ques tioned, I do not know that the Courts have

Do not all of these laws interfere with the nemedy of the creditor? And, yet, no Court has ventured to assert that they are unconstitutional.

There are two revolutions, almost equally

bitter in their consequences, to which society

is continually exposed—the political and the ourmercial revolution. The first brings war and all its consequent borrors and suffering. a devasted land, a ruined and saffering peothe whole financial system and its conse-quences, the loss of credit, the depreciation of the paper which represents money, the derangement of values, the difficulty in obtaining the means of support; in fine, all that is conveyed by the word poverty. The one inevitably follows the other. The Legislative department of the Government, when it inaugurated this revolution, hoped that it might lead to a settlement of principles under the Constitution, but feared that it would ly and also suspends the operation of the lead to war, and attempted to protest the statute of limitations. Now what is the obstatute of limitations. Now what is the obdebtor class (which is always the larger class)
ligation of that contract? That in sixty days
against the creditor or smaller class, which
is sometimes justly, and sometimes unjustly,
larger the attention of the public.

Jan 30

The statute of limitations. Now what is the obdebtor class (which is always the larger class)
against the creditor or smaller class, which
is sometimes justly, and sometimes unjustly,
is the whole obligation, nothing more and
called the hard and griping class. They
such as the creditor or smaller class, which
is the whole obligation, nothing more and
called the hard and griping class. is the whole obligation, nothing more and called the hard and griping class. They authing less. As an incident to this centract, knew, that let the matter end as it may, in however, if B. does not pay the hundred dollars, as therein stipulated, A has the right to principles and a strict construction of the suc him, and B runs the risk of costs, and a Constitution, for which we had always consuc him, and B runs the risk of costs, and a sale of his property by the Sheriff. But is this right to sue, and this danger of costs and colors are the contract, or only the legal incident, remedy to the contract? Who can oblige A to sue? The law cannot. B cannot. No power can com law cancel. B cannot. No power can com which while it does not impossible and so they cancel and continued to enact a law, while it does not impossible and continued to enact a law, while it does not impossible and continued to enact a law, p l him to institute a suit for the enforce which, while it does not impair the obliga-ment of his contract. If the remedy be a tion of the contract, postpones and modifies

so; the creditor relying upon the integrity, ary—to sustain such a law. Our maxim is the industry, the experience, and the busi—"let justice be done though the heavens fall." I feel its truth, its power and its force; but remedy and refuses to press it, thus trammel—here is a question of doubt, the greatest justice be done though the heavens fall." ing the energies and ruining the fortunes of dicial minds in the country have hesitated the honest debtor who cannot surmount his and divided. On the one hand is a prospect the honest debtor who cannot surmount his difficulties. Now if the remedy be a part of the contract, a part of the obligation, it is as binding apon the creditor as it is upon the debtor; and while the creditor has the right to enforce it for the collection of his debt, the debtor should have the right to enforce was their protection. On the debt, the debtor should have the right to en-force it for the relief of his condition; for we other is a rampant band of deditors clamorcan all conceive the case in which it may be ing for their constitutional rifet, as they are pleased to call it. So that if I had graver doubts on the subject than I entertain, I would unhesitatingly say, on a question of such vast importance, involving such terrible consequences, that "it is the duty of the Judiciary to sustain the legislative epartment of the Government."

nent of the Government.

The fact that the law was intended to proect the property and the families of those tect the property and the families of those who were fighting the battle of the country who were fighting the nature of the country
—the fact that the Legislature had passed
this law, again, and again, and again—the
fact that the great judicial minds of the
country have arrived at oppsite conclusions,
and the further fact that the law is wise, beneficent and just—all induceme to maintain
its constitution. its constitutionality.

s constitutionality.

Let the rule be discharged.

A.B. ALDRICH.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA vs.
JOHN E. OAREW, SHERIFF.
The following grounds of appeal have been handed to his Honor:

1st. Because the Act of the General Assembly possible (A.A.A. sembly entitled "An Act to the General Assembly entitled "An Act to extend relief to debtors and to prevent the scrifice of property at public sales, passed he 21st day of December, 1861, and the Act of the General Assembly passed on the 11st day of December, 1865, entitled an Act to amend the Law known as the Stay law," impair the obligation of contracts extung at the time of the passage of the said not, are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and are unjoinstitutional and

void.

2. Because the said Ack discriminate between causes of action which originated previous to their passage, and similar causes of action originating subsequent to their passage, destroying all remedies in the former class of cases, showing the latter to be enforced in the ordinary correct of legal proceedings, and are therefore unconstitutional and wild.

Attorneys. The Sack of Bagdad -- Demolition, Pillage and Outawry.

The Matamoras "Ranhero," of the 9th ult., thus fastens the responsibility of a war between Maximilian and the United States on the latter country:

highway robbers, who received the from his soldiers and who went into it from hand accomplishing an end, and the Mexican Empire and after they had enjoyed commands the peace, but isstead of putting the place in the hands of those from whom his soldiers took it, he virtually turns it over o Liberal robbers and makes himself and covernment responsible for the whole affair. His soldiers attack and take a city from the hands of the Imperial Government of Mexico; his soldiers captire the Imperial garrison; assassinate impenal citizens; shoot Imperial soldiers; sack the city, and turn all over to fillibusters and to called Liberals, who enter the place from the soil of the Uni ted States. Such, even, it the picture we are called upon to contemplate; and such is not only a declaration of waton the part of the United States, but the commencement of ac-

tual hostilities by the government. "
Whetler the Federal authorities have com mitted this awful crime vilfully, or whether they are guilty of the higher crime, incrtia, stupidity, ignorance, we leave it for the public to determine. One thing, however, is certain, the course which the Federal comman der has taken, fastens, in evocably tastens, the entire responsibility of the ignoble affair upon his government.

The Ranchero of the 10th gives further dent to the contract, the right to sue and levy particulars of the sacking of Bagdad, from which we take some extracts: The pillage of Bagdad continues, but on a small scale in comparison to the first few days

The negroes cross boxer of champagne and other wines and liquors, besides packages of merchandise, without molestation from Fede-ral officials, but when the whites attempt to carry on the same work, they are picked up by the Federal custom house officials and made

to pay dulies. All the principal houses of Bagdad have been gutted completely. Some firms in this city inform us of their receiving houses and branches baving been robbed of every article worth carrying off including their safes, which had been taken to the Texas side and

blown open. The Federal commander has been at Clarksville, and has sent a force over to this side to keep order, an was holding the place in conjunction with outlaws and fillibusters. He had done nothing toward restoring the place to those from whom his soldiers took it. He left yesterday morning for Brownsville, having been, and saw, and done nothing. The Federal commander arrived up yesterday from below, and has ascertained that very few of his soldiers had a hand in the taking and sacking of Bagdad. Those few

he is going to have arrested. We do not understand that he computes the number of his soldiers who took part in that hellish affair. Lest he should arrest too many of them, we would inform him that not more than from five hundred to eight hundred took hand in the work of pillage. Only

a few-very few.
We are told that goods taken at Bagdad continue to akrive in Brownsville, and arealready affecting that market.

The number killed and wounded at Bagdad is so variously climated, that without something more reliable it would not be worth while to make an estimate.

Willie Reese, a soldier in the Confederate army, left Richmond on the 18th day of last March, for his home, in Alabama. He has never been heard from since he left Richmond, and we now appeal to the public and the press of this State, of Virginia and of South Carolina, to give us any information regard-ing him that can be obtained. His parents are living in Selma, Ale, and are auxious to know his fate. He was in bad health, and probably died somewhere on the line of rail-road from Richmond via Danville, Greens-boro and Charlotte Salisbury (N. C.) Ban-ner, 8th.

ment of his contract. If the remedy be a most of the contract, it is equally binding part of the contract, it is equally binding on the creditor and debtor, upon both parties to the aercement. I have said, the debtor of the aercement. I have said, the debtor of the aercement. I have said, the debtor of the many against the few," for the purpose of the aercement. I have said, the debtor of the many against the few," for the purpose of the aercement. I have said, the debtor of the aercement was derived to cannot compel the creditor to one; if he contributing the greatest happiness to the foot many and the law is largest number, who will say that the law is solventhed.

When the contract, if the remedy be a tion of the contract, postpones and modifies the remedy. Now, if the contributing the remedy. Now, if the debtor of the contract of the contract of the many was permitted to the foot many and the non-large that the law is largest number, who will say that it is not the duty of a co-ording state of the contract, it is equally being the remedy. Now, if the the remedy. Now, if the the remedy. Now, if the debtor many was permitted to the foot many and the non-large that the law is that the law is a permitted for the purpose of its the contract, it is equally be remedy. Now, if the debtor minty between the colored man and the non-large minty between the colored man and the non

The President to the Negroes. stating that a deputation of colored men waited on President Johnson, asking him to

have not given evidence in my former course that I am a friend of humanity, and to that portion of it which constitutes the colored population, I can give no evidence hero. Everything that I have had, both as regards life and property, has been periled in this cause, and I feel and think that I understand—not to be egotistic-what should be the true dipolicy would result in the amelioration and altimate elevation, not only of the colored, but of the great mass of the people of the United States. I say, that if I have not given evidence that I am a friend of humanity and especially the friend of the colored man in my past conduct, there is nothing that I can do more that would. I repeat, that all that I possessed—life, liberty, and property— have been put up in connection, when I had every inducement held out to take the other course; by adopting which I would have accomplished, perhaps, all that the most ambi-tious could have desired. If I know myself, and the feelings of my own heart, they have been for the colored men. I have owned slaves and bought slaves, but I never sold one I might say, however, that, practically, so far as my connection with slaves has gone, I have been their slave instead of their being mine. Some have even followed me here

while others are occupying and enjoying my properly with my consent. For the colored periled; and now, at this late day, after givng evidence that is tangible, that is practical, I am free to say to you that I do not like to be arraigned by some who can get up handsomely-rounded periods and deal in rhetorical talk about abstract idea of liberty, who never periled life, liberty, or property. This kind of theoretical, hollow, unpractical friendship amounts to but very litcolored man, I do not want to adopt a policy that I believe will end in a contest hetween the races, which, if persisted in, will result in the extermination of one or the other. God forbid that I should be engaged in such a

Now, it is best to talk practically and in a common sense way. Yes, I have said, and I repeat here, that if the colored mar in the United States could find no other Moses, or any Moses that would be more able and efficent than myself, I would be his Moses to lead him from bondage to freedom; that I would pass him from a land where he had lived in slavery to a land-if it were in our reach-of freedom. Yes, I would be willing The Faderal commands, upon being apprized of the unholy and hellish pillage of Bagdad by his ewn soldier, left Brownsville for that place. Two days after the pillage commenced, he crossed in Bagdad a force of three hundred men, with the object, we are told, of protecting the live of the non-combatant population. But, the markable to remark and prize the free freedom. Yes, I would be willing to pass with him throughout the Red Sea and the Land of Promise to the land of liberty. But I am not willing, under either circum stance, to adopt a policy which I believe will only result in the sacrifice of his life and the shedding of his blood. I think I know what I say. I feel what I say, and I feel well assured that if the policy arged by some be parsized in, it will result in great injury to the will as to be colored man. There

the Texas side. Thus he reognizes the right accomplishing another at the ballot box. These of his soldiers to take and seck a town of the things all do very well, and sometimes have forcible application. We talk about justice.

We talk about right. We say that the white plainest understanding. Such a condition two days pillage, he sends ato it a force and We talk about right. We say that the white man has been in the wrong in keeping the black man in slavery as long as he Las. That is all true. Again, we talk about the Declaration of Independence and equality before the law. You understand all that, and know how to appreciate it. But now let us look each other in the face ; let us go to the great mass of colored people throughout the slave States; let us take the condition in which they are at the present time-and it is bad enough, we all know-and suppose you could say to every one, vou shall vote to-morrow. how would it ameliorate their condition at this time? Now, let us get closer up to this subject and telk about it. What relations have the colored man and the white man occupied in the South heretofore? I opposed slavery upon two grounds: First, it was a great monopoly, enabling those who controlled and owned it to constitute an aristocracy; enabling the few to derive great profits, and rule the many with an iron rod, as it were. And that is one great objection to it in a gov ernment—its being a monopoly. I was op posed to it, secondly, upon the abstract prin ciple of slavery. Heree, in getting clear of a monopoly, we were itting clear of slavery at the same time. So you see there were two right ends accomplished in the accomplishment of the one. Mr. Douglass-Mr. President, do you

> The President-I am not quite through vet. Slavery has been abolished; a great national guaranty has been given-one that cannot be revoked. I was getting at the relation that subsisted between the white man and the colored man. A very small portion of white men, compared with the whole numfice of such, owned the colored people of the South. I might instance the St te of Tennessee in illustration. There were twenty seven non-slaveholders to one slaveholder and get the slave power controlled that State. Let us talk about this matter as it is. Although the colored man was in slavery there. and owned as property in the sense and in the language of that locality and of that community, yet in comparing his condition and his position there with the non slaveholder,

aster owned, with the non slaveholder. Have you ever lived upon a plantation? Mr. Douglass-I have, your Excellency. The President—When you would look over and see a man who had a large family struggling hard upon a poorer piece of land, you thought a great deal less of him than you

he usually estimated his importance just in

proportion to the number of slaves, that his

did of your master?
Mr. Douglass-Not I. The President-Well, I know such was the case with a large majority of you in those sections. Where such is the case, we know there is an enmity; we know there is a bate. The poor white man, on the other hand, was opposed to the slave and his master, for the colored man and his master combined kept him in slavery by depriving him of a fair participation in the labor and productions of the rich land of the country. Don't you know that when a colored man is going to bunt a master, as they call it, for the next year, they will prefer hving with a man who owned slaves rather than with one who did not? I know the fact, at all events, Mr. Douglass-Because they treated him

better. The President-They did not consider it

The President Then that is another ar-

gument in favor of what I am going to say, t shows that the colored man appreciated the slaveholder more highly than he did the man who did not own slaves; hence the en-

tion of slavery was not one of the objects A few days ago, we published a paragraph, Congress, and the President himself declared that it was waged on our part in order to suppress the rebellion. The abolition of slavery has come as an incident to the supinterfere in their behalf. The following is a pression of the great rebellion. As an infull report of the President's reply:

"In reply to some of your inquiries—not to make a speech about this matter, for it is always beat to talk plainly and distinctly about such questions—I will say, that if I done for him on this point. The non-slaveholder, who has forced into the rebellion, and was as loval as those who lived beyond the limit of the State, was carried into it, and his property, and, in a number of instances, the lives, of such were sacrified; and he who has survived, has come out of it with nothing rection of this question, and what course of gained, but a great deal lost. Now, upon a principle of justice, should they be placed in a condition different from what they were before? On the one hand, one has lost a great deal, and, in a political point of view, scarcely stands where he did before. Now

we are talking about what we are going to argue. We have got at the hate that existed between the two races. The query comes up, whether these two races, situated as they were before, without preparation, without time for passion and excitement to be appeased, and without time for the slightest turned loose upon the other, and be thrown together at the ballot-box with this enmity and hate existing between them? The query comes up, will we not then commence a war of races? I think I understand this thing. Especially is this the case when you force it

The darkies, with this flea in their ears, departed, grumbling at the President's inconsi tency. They forthwith wrote out and published in the Chronicle a card, and seed to the President, whose views and they propounce "unsound and pr __dicial to the highest interests" of the ner o race, and say they are bound to "expose." This rejoinder is signed by Fred. Douglas and five other darkier. What will the radicals do From the Richmond Whig, February 5.

The South. General Sickles, now in command of the

military department of South Carolina, has just issued, says the Philadelphia Ledger, his General Orders, No. 1," directing what shall and shall not be done in that State, in many important particulars. As to the justice of his directions, we have no remarks to make, but the tone of his "orders" sounds very like that of the decree of an absolute monarch. In many respects the order regulate matters that belong exclusively to the law-making power and to the civil tribunals, and, as the President has recognized the present State full operation, it is difficult to understand why General Sickles intervenes. Such an occurrence goes to show the vexatious uncertainty of everything in the Southern States while they are kept in their present anomalous position. They are recognized by the President as being restored to their right to regulate their own local affairs by their Legislature and Executive officers, and yet a subordinate of the President may step in and override not only the powers of that Legislature, but the decision of his ewn superior,

islation in Congress. The confusion, tion, division and disturbance to which such must unsettle every relation of life, interrupt business, check enterprise and industry, and do damage in all directions. No man can undertake any affair of a business character, for he cannot tell whether his contracts will last from hour to hour, or what tribunal he is subject to if any difference arises between himself and those be is dealing with. This is one great reason why there is so much staguation in some of the Southern States. It would be better to have any sort of government, so that it should be one govern ment, stead; in its character, and settled in its policy, than to be thus subject to so many conflicting authorities, no matter how good the intentions of the latter may be. It is this same disturbance and clashing of so many authorities that misleads the freedingo. and prevents them from going to work with the heartiness and good will of laborers elsewhere. It is well known, from the report of General Grant and others, that they are under the delusion that they are to receive free lands, or get a support, somehow, from the government. Gen. Howard and some of his fficers have tried to disabase their minds on these points, but can they be blamed for being puzzled and hard of belief about the matter, when they find Congress discussing questions about giving a few of them land, and when they find the subordinates of the President treating with contempt the governments which have the sanction of the Presi dent? It will never be better while the Southern States are kept in their present unsettled and uncertain condition. Nor will the people of those States ever be able to go to work safely or earnestly in the pursuits of peaceful industry until the President's policy

Parties from Arkansas and Tennessee have been in our village during the past two weeks those States-in some cases paying as much freedom of the Press in what purports to be as \$15 per month, with food and clothing. As a consequence great numbers have bee induced to go. There has hence been a reduction in the home supply, and other causes have contributed to the same result, at the same time that the demand has increased Female labor has been in a great measure withdrawn from agricultural operations, whilst ty, and controls the public press and the lib-a large number of the males are now ena large number of the males are now em-ployed by small farmers, who formerly relied upon their own labor to make a crop. As a general rule, the blacks have with commendate and can wave him into sternity with a flour-dable spirit made contracts and gone to ish of his pen." work. Whether they will adhere to them, remains to be seen. One ground of apprearisen from the efforts which have been made on the road side, on the other side of the hension as to their reliability, seems to have arisen from the efforts which have been made in certain quarters, to induce them to leave the service of their employers under the stimulus of higher wages. Such efforts should be severely punished. There seems to be a general disposition among our citizens to give negro labor a fair trial. With us, the experigeneral disposition among our citizens to give negro labor a fair trial. With us, the experiment is made under auspicious circumstances, and if unsuccessful, the question is settled, and the fate of the negro sealed forever. He can only rise in the scale of being with the aid of the white man, and is incapable of establishing an independent civilization .- Abbeville Press.

Lately, in Georgia, a Confederate turned up who had been in the war and nover been home; had been four times reported dead, pulto as respectable there to hire to a man and on at last coming home, found his wife who did not own negroes as to one who did. had believed the reports, and had married Mr. Donglass—Because he would not be another man. He determined to give her up. "But," said he to a number of sympath-izing friends, "the thing that sticks in my craw, gentlemen, is her a marryin' a durned near there:—Columbia Phoenix, Feb. 8. craw, gentlemen, is her a marryin' a durned conscript; ef he'd a been a man and fout for his country as I hey done, I should'nt keered. He was lyin' up in the mountains when

Little by Little. One stop and then another, And the longest walk is ended One stitch and then another. And the largest rent is mended; One brick upon another,

And the highest wall is made; One flake upon another, And deepest snow is laid. So the little coral workers,

By their slow and constant motion, Have built those pretty islands In the distant dark-blue ocean : And the noblest undertakings Man's wisdom bath conceived, By oft repeated efforts

Have been patiently achieved.

PLATFORM OF THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRA-.- The following are three of the resoluions adopted at the Democratic State- Convention, held at Hartford on Wednesday of

Resolved; That the Congress of the United States possesses no power under the Constitution to determine who shall be eligible to the right of suffrage. That it is a right belonging and appertaining to the States, or the people of the States as such; and that any and all attempts upon the part of Cougress to force upon the people of any State or States any class as citizens thereof, and entitled to the right of suffrage, are violations of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and are infringements upon the rights of the

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Senztors and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States to devote their time: their talents, and energies, to the best interests of their constituents, to so far as possible release them from burdensome taxation, to cause the army and navy of the United States to be reduced as soon as practica ble to a peace establishment, and insist upon such a just and economical administration e the Government as will restore the country at the earliest moment to its former prosper ity nd greatness; to attend to the interest the white man-and rest satisfied that in his prosperity the African race will have a sure guantee of its welfare.

Resolved, That justice demands that the burden of taxation should be borne equally by all who enjoy the protection of the Gov-

The last resolution means that the rich men who own United States bonds ought to pay some tax upon them.

THE END OF TROUBLE WITH FRANCE.-The French Minister at Washington, M. Montholon, and Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State. nad; we learn, their final interview in relation to Mexican affairs on the 7th instant. It is distinctly understood that Louis Napoleon has issued orders for the positive withdrawal of all French troops from Mexico, and that Maximilian will be left alone, so far as the French Emperor is concerned, to work out for himself, and by himself, his Mexican problem. Those journals who have been made unhappy for the last few days at the vanishing chance of a war with France, and who have refused to believe that Louis Napoleon's speech was anything but a sham and a cheat, may accept now, with the best grace they can, the certainty of a lost oppobeen longing for the fray must turn their ingenious minds to the discovery of some new ceasion to lick all creation .- New York

INTERESTING TO BLOCKADE RUNNERS .- The

Tribune's special Washington dispatch says :

The government is taking the ground that

blockade running was part of the war, and that all property used, and all profits made in it, are subject to the rules of war, and has sent agents South, who have called upon all engaged in this business to state, under oath, their associates, and the amount of their profits, &c. Most of the witnesses have told the full tale of their business, but one or two, probably unwilling to disgorge, were sant to prison on account of their refusal to testify. One of the largest stockholders in this enterprise was Hon. G. A. Trenholm, late Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States. In the course of his examination, which took place on the 16th instant, Mr. Trenholm stated that just previous to the evacuation of Richmond, the total amount of specie in the Confederate vanits was from \$350,000 to \$400,000, of which sum about \$300,000 was in the Treasury at Richmond. This \$300,000 was carried off and distributed, partly among the soldiers of Johnston's ar my, and partly among the military escort of Jeff. Davis, at the time of their disbandment. Mr. Trenholm stated, in his opinion, Mr. Davis, and other Confederate officers, refused to receive any part of it. The examination of Mr. Trenholm as ex-Secretary and blockade-

ARREST OF ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINA Entroy.-The publisher of the Goldsboro Daily News has been arrested by the Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen of the Goldsboro' district, for the publication of aricles distasteful to that functionary.

runner, was quite long, and showed much

frankness on his part in stating all he knew.

The New York News, the staunch friend of the South, and the able exponent of State offering the greatest inducements in the way Rights, makes the following comments in reof high wages to freedmen to emigrate to ference to this disgraceful outrage on the a Republican country.
" Have the agents of the Freedman's Bur-

ean been invested with absolute power? A year or two ago there was no such Bureau in existence. It was a thin unknown to our political system. Has it climbed so rapidly that a'ready it overshadows judicial authoriintendent of Freedmen can throw an editor into prison, we suppose that General How-Supposen MURDER. The body of an un-

known man was found on Monday afterno

shows how the unfor mate being came to his end-but whether by the hand of the assassin or his own, of course it is imposible to say. The remains of a fire show that he had endeavored to make himself comfortable From appearances, it is supposed that he had ad several days, and the pockets of the dead man had been rifled of their contents. The deceased was dark complected, had dark hair, and was dressed in a fabor colored woolen shirt, paper collar, black cloth coat, moleskin overcoat, gray pants and patched boots; but neither hat nor cap. This is the second affair of the kind which has

R. P. WARING .- We understand that R. P. Waring Esq., editor of the Charlotte Times,

distribution of